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FIRST EDITION.

ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF THE

President of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my eighth and last annual message to Congress, it seems proper that I should refer to it briefly, and in some degree, recapitulate the events and official acts of the past eight years.

RETROSPECTIVE.

It was my fortune or misfortune to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any previous political training. From the age of seventeen to forty-two I was without the excitement attending a Presidential campaign but twice antecedent to my own candidacy, and but one of them was I eligible as a voter. Under such circumstances, it is but reasonable to suppose that errors of judgment must have occurred; even had there not, differences of opinion between the Executive, bound by an oath to the strict performance of his duties, and writers and debaters must have arisen, which, necessarily, is an evidence of a blunder on the part of the Executive, because there are these differences of view. Mistakes have been made, all can see, and I admit; but it seems to me oftener in the selections made of the assistants appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administering the Government, in nearly every case selected without a personal acquaintance with the appointee, but upon recommendations of Representatives chosen directly by the people. It is impossible, where so many trusts are to be allotted, that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that no Administration, from the time of Washington to the present, has been free from these mistakes; but I leave comparisons to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right, constitutional within the law and for the very best interests of the whole people. Failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent.

THE "FIRE IN THE REAR."

My civil career commenced, too, at a most critical and difficult time. Less than four years before, the country had emerged from a conflict such as no other nation had ever survived. Nearly one-half of the States had revolted against the Government, and of those remaining faithful to the Union a large percentage of the population sympathized with the rebellion and made an enemy in the rear almost as dangerous as the more honorable enemy in the front. The latter committed errors of judgment, but they maintained them openly and honestly. The former never received the protection of the Government, they would not openly and resped all the pecuniary advantage to be gained out of the then existing state of affairs, many of them occupying high places of trust, swindling the Government in the delivery of their goods. Immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, the then noble President, who had carried the country so far through its perils, fell a martyr to his patriotism, by the hands of an assassin. The intervening time to my first inauguration was filled up with wranglings between Congress and the Executive as to the best mode of reconstruction, or, to speak plainly, as to whether the control of the Government should be thrown immediately into the hands of those who had so recently and persistently tried to destroy it, or whether the victors should continue to have an equal voice with them in this control. Reconstruction, as finally agreed upon, means this and only this, except that the late slave was enfranchised, giving an increase, as was supposed, to the Union-loving and Union-supporting vote. If free in the full sense of the word, they would not disappoint this expectation; however, at the beginning of my first administration, the work of reconstruction, much embarrassing delay, virtually commenced. It was the work of the legislative branch of the Government; my province was but little to do in approving such acts as I did most heartily, urging the Legislatures of the States that had not yet done so to ratify the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. The country was laboring under an onerous debt, contracted in the suppression of the rebellion, and to that the nation was so oppressive as to discourage production. Another danger also threatened us—foreign war. The last difficulty had to be adjusted, and was adjusted without a war, and in a manner highly honorable to all parties concerned.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

Taxes have been reduced within the last seven years nearly three hundred millions of dollars, and the national debt has been reduced in the same time nearly one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars. By refunding the six per cent. bonded debt for bonds bearing five and four and one-half per cent. interest, respectively, the annual interest has been reduced from over one hundred and thirty millions of dollars in 1869 to but little over one hundred millions of dollars in 1876. The balance of trade has been entirely changed from one hundred and thirty millions against the United States in 1869 to more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars in our favor in 1876. It is confidently believed that the balance of trade in favor of the United States will increase, not diminish, and that the pledge of Congress to resume specie payment in 1879 will be easily accomplished, even in the absence of much-desired further legislation on the subject.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

A policy has been adopted toward the Indian tribes inhabiting a large portion of the territory of the United States which has been humane, and has substantially ended Indian hostilities in the whole country, with the exception of Nebraska and Dakota, Wyoming and Montana Territories, the Black Hills region and the approaches thereto. The hostilities there have grown out of the avarice of the white man, who has not awaited our treaty negotiations in his search for gold. The question might be asked, Why not the strict enforcement obedience to the terms of the treaty prohibiting the occupation of the Black Hills region by the whites? The answer is simple: the first immigrants to the Black Hills were regular troops, but rumors of rich discoveries of gold 200K into those region increased numbers. Gold has actually been found in paying quantity, and an effort to remove the miners would only result in the desertion of the bulk of the troops that might be ordered there to remove them. All difficulty in this matter has, however, been removed, subject to the approval of Congress, by a treaty ceding the Black Hills and approaches to settlement by citizens. The subject of our Indian policy and treatment is so fully set forth by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and my views so fully expressed therein, that I refer to their reports and recommendations as my own.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue on a friendly footing. Questions have arisen from time to time in the foreign relations of the Government, but the United States have been happily free from all the most year from the complications and embarrassments which have so surrounded some of the foreign powers. The diplomatic correspondence submitted herewith contains information as to certain questions which have occupied the Government. The cordiality which attends our relations with the powers of the earth by the cordial reception by the general participation of foreign nations in the Exhibition which has just closed, and by the exertions made by that nation to show their interest in and friendly feelings toward the United States in the commemoration of the centennial of the nation. The Government and people of the United States have not only fully appreciated this exhibition so kindly feeling, but it may be justly and fairly expected that no small benefits will result both to ourselves and the nations from a better acquaintance and a better appreciation of our mutual advantages and mutual wants.

Congress, at its last session, saw fit to reduce the amount usually appropriated for foreign intercourse, by refusing to appropriate the usual salaries of ministers, consuls or representatives of the United States in certain foreign countries, and for certain consular officers, and reducing the amounts usually appropriated for certain other diplomatic posts, and thus necessitating a change in the grade of the representatives. For these reasons, immediately upon the passage of the bill making appropriations for diplomatic and consular service for the present fiscal year, instructions were issued to the representatives of the United States at Bolivia, Ecuador and Columbia, and to the consular officers for the purpose of appropriations had been made, to close their respective legations and consulates and from and in like manner steps were immediately taken to substitute charges d'affaires for ministers resident in Portugal, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland and Paraguay. While thoroughly impressed with the wisdom of economy in the foreign service, as in other branches of the Government, I cannot escape the conclusion that in some instances the withholding of appropriations will prove an expensive economy, and that the small returned may be secured by a change of grade in certain diplomatic posts is not an adequate consideration for the loss of influence and importance which will attend our foreign representatives under this reduction. I am of the opinion that a re-examination of the subject will cause a change in some instances in the conclusions reached on these subjects at the last session of Congress.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, whose functions were continued by an act of the last session of Congress until the 1st day of January, 1877, has carried on its labors with diligence and general satisfaction. By a report from the clerk of the court, transmitted herewith, bearing date November 14th, 1876, it appears that within the time now allowed by law the court will have disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. This report also contains a statement of the general results of the labors of the court to the date thereof. It is a cause of satisfaction that the method adopted for the satisfaction of the classes of claims submitted to the court, which are of long standing and which are entitled to early consideration, should have proved successful and acceptable.

OUR NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

It is with satisfaction that I am enabled to state that the work of the Joint Commission for determining the boundary between the United States and the British Possessions from the west angle of the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, commenced in 1872, has been completed. The final agreements of the commissioners, with the maps, have been duly signed, and the work of the commission is complete. The fixing of the boundary upon the Pacific coast by the protocol of March 10, 1873, pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany, by Article XXXIV of the treaty of Washington, left, at the termination of the work of this commission, but two questions to adjust and fix the entire boundary between the United States and the British Possessions—the United States and the British Possessions—the United States and the British Possessions—

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1876.

THE Democratic contemporary is apparently bent upon bulling the saltpeter and brimstone markets.

THE election of RANDALL as Speaker of the House may also mean the election of MORTON as President of the Senate.

RESPECTING the political situation, today, the Democrats wail: "Hung be the heavens with black," while the Republicans shout, "Hallelujah!"

THE Republican party has elected its Presidential candidates, but by so small an electoral majority as will tend to teach it to avoid its past errors of administration. Had it failed, its epitaph would have been one at which no faithful mourner needed to redden as he read.

THE *Post* sings praises to WADE HAMPTON. It is natural. HAMPTON has not only shown himself

"worthy to be a rebel, for to that
The multiplying villainies of nature
Do swarm upon him"—

but he is also a self-convicted liar. At midnight of November 30, he telegraphed President GRANT as follows:

We earnestly desire a peaceful solution. The Legislature will not interfere with the Presidential electoral vote. We ask only a constitutional Legislature peaceably assembled for the good of the State.

Thirty-six hours afterwards he caused application to be made to the State Supreme Court for a writ of *quo warranto* on the HAYES electors. Such is the man whom the *Post* delights to honor!

THE electors chosen in the several States will meet to-day, at their respective capitals, and cast their ballots for the candidates of their choice. It is not doubted that HAYES and WHEELER have honestly carried the requisite number of States to secure their election, and that every elector chosen will cast his ballot freely for them. There are those who fear that some one of the one hundred and eighty-five will be base enough to accept a bribe and vote for TILDEN, thus securing his election by the electoral college. We do not share this fear for a single moment, as we cannot believe that any man who has been honored with the high trust of a Republican elector could so doom himself to an immortality of infamy.

IN THE election of HAYES and WHEELER by the vote of Florida and Louisiana, the South may congratulate itself upon being saved from its own folly. The success of TILDEN would have driven Northern men and capital from all of the Southern States, leaving the people of that section with nothing but their own meager resources and pitiful prejudices to depend upon. Whatever the venomous White Leaguers and Ku-Klux of the South, and their copperhead allies of the North, may think of the election, and however much some men may be disappointed at the result, the honest and conservative men of that region will live to bless the day that HAYES was elected President of the United States. While his election proves the death-blow to all hopes of a new Confederacy, and ruins the dream of a practical re-establishment of slavery, yet these are disappointments only to the worst elements of Southern society, and the best men of that section have reason to rejoice that such disappointment has come. In the face of the triumph once more of Republican principles the South will hardly dare obtrude it heresies much longer upon the country. The question of the supremacy of the Constitution and the equality of all men before the law may now be regarded as practically decided in this country. The right of all men to speak or vote as their conscience dictates is also settled affirmatively and beyond contest. Liberty and law are to be enthroned throughout the length and breadth of the Republic, and hence the election of HAYES is the triumph of the South as well as of the North. The whole nation has cause of rejoicing.

THE MESSAGE.

Elsewhere we print *in full* the message of President GRANT, which, owing to the present excited state of the public mind, will no doubt command an unusual degree of attention. As it is the last annual communication which he will be called upon to make to the Congress of the United States, it naturally affords him an opportunity for a brief retrospect of his administration—an occasion which he improves with becoming modesty and frankness, and without the slightest bitterness of feeling. We shall not attempt any criticism of the document at this time, but present to our readers a synopsis of its leading features:

The message opens with a review of the events of the past eight years. At the outset, the President frankly admits that he has committed errors, but these were errors of judgment and not of intent, as he acted from a conscientious desire to do right, keep within the law, and subserve the best interests of the whole people. The principal mistakes made were in the selection of persons required in carrying on the administration of the Government, but even these mistakes he is willing to have compared with those of his predecessors, none of whom were free from them.

The reconstruction measures are briefly referred to, as are also the financial affairs. On the latter subject, it is stated that taxes have been reduced in the last seven years nearly $300,000,000; and the national debt, in the same time, has been reduced over $435,000,000. In 1869 the annual interest was over $130,000,000, while now it is but little over $100,000,000. The balance of trade has been changed from $150,000,000 against the United States in 1869, to more than $120,000,000 in our favor in 1876; and it is believed that, under these favorable conditions, specie payments can easily be resumed in 1879, even without additional legislation.

The humane policy in dealing with the Indians is discussed and reapproved. It has substantially ended Indian hostilities in the whole land, except in certain portions where the avarice of the white man has provoked warfare. This difficulty can be removed by the improvement of the treaty ceding the Black Hills and approaches to settlement by citizens.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers are then discussed, in connection with which the attention of Congress is again directed to the necessity of legislation with regard to fraudulent naturalization and to the subject of expatriation and the election of nationality. No additional requirements as to the acquisition of citizenship are suggested; but there should be uniformity in the records and certificates, proper guards against frauds, and provision for vacating the record of a naturalization obtained in fraud. After a long struggle, the right of expatriation has been conceded to the United States on the part of many foreign powers, but certain rules are necessary to provide for accomplishing expatriation.

Considerable space is devoted to army affairs, and the attention of Congress is specially directed to the recommendations of Secretary CAMERON: first, for the transfer of claims for supplies taken during the war, to the Southern Claims Commission; secondly, an annuity fund for the benefit of the families of deceased officers; thirdly, for the permanent organization of the signal service; and lastly, that manufacturing operations of the Ordnance Department be concentrated at three arsenals and an armory, and that the remaining arsenals be sold.

The navy is in as good condition as possible, considering the means at the disposal of the department. Although it cannot be compared with the navies of some other powers, it is now in a condition more powerful and effective than it has ever been in time of peace. When the means are furnished to repair our five heavy iron clads, all the strength that there is in this arm of defense will be developed—a strength that will make itself felt should occasion arise.

The International Exhibition is referred to in fitting and favorable terms, and the proposition that the Government exhibit should be removed to Washington and preserved for a permanent exhibition, is earnestly recommended. Many nations have voluntarily contributed their exhibits to the United States, to increase the interest in any permanent exhibition Congress might provide, and for this act of generosity they are entitled to the thanks of the people. It is suggested, also, that Congress pass a suitable resolution of thanks.

It will be observed that the President makes no direct reference to the all-absorbing question of the Presidential election. In this respect, at least, the document will cause no little disappointment. It is extremely probable, however, that this question will be made the occasion of a special message to Congress at an early day. Attention is called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguards around the method of counting and declaring the election of a President. Intelligent suffrage seems to be the main remedy, and the compulsory support of the free schools, and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language, after a fixed probation, would meet the hearty approval of the Executive. He would not make this rule apply to those already voters, but to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon.

There are other subjects treated upon in the message, but these are the main topics of interest. The document is comparatively brief, and most readers will prefer to peruse it in full at their leisure.

LOUISIANA.

On Saturday last, we observe, the testimony as to violence, tumult, intimidation and corrupt influences at the elections in a variety of polls in Louisiana was closed. Since then the Returning Board has been examining the large mass of testimony offered to invalidate and sustain the polls complained of. Early last week the returns from all the parishes of the State were opened, and on the face of the returns, opened by the board, and the statement produced by the Democratic committee, there was no substantial disagreement. It is not pretended, then, that there has been any fraudulent tampering with the figures. The question now before the board is as to the rejection of certain polls in the different parishes. The authority of the board to canvass the return of any parish, or of the poll of any parish, and to reject when there has been fraud, violence or intimidation at any poll or where, in the language of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, "the right of any portion of the inhabitants of any State to vote has been denied or in any way abridged" is by this time well understood in the country. The authority of this returning board has been carefully and solemnly passed upon by the Supreme Court of the State, in a case reported in twenty-fifth Louisiana State reports. The legal right in the premises is no longer a question. The only inquiry is as to the sufficiency of the evidence. On this individuals, as well as judges and juries, may differ in opinion. In our own State, from time to time, before courts and legislative committees in contested elections, many hundreds of votes have been thrown out, whole precincts returned excluded from the count, and the result thereby reversed. Were such a power not vested *somewhere* there would be no practical remedy against wholesale pollution of the ballot box. The exclusion of an entire poll is justified as a punishment to the voting community affected, for not protecting the integrity of the ballot-box by their united influence. It is on the same principle that a municipal corporation is held responsible in damages for the destructions of a mob.

The Louisiana Returning Board is asked to eliminate from the general count, those polls where voters, by organized, armed companies of regulators or bulldozers were, by fear of death, personal violence, or loss of property compelled to stay away from the polls or vote against their will. Where the evidence shows this, all must agree there was no free and fair election, and the poll should be excluded. The parishes in Louisiana most complained of are Cremation and Mississippi. The registered vote of the State is in round numbers, colored 116,000, white 94,000. The State, then, is naturally Republican, as all agree the emancipated slave votes the Republican ticket when left to vote his choice. Louisiana by right, then, is a Republican State. According to their statute, where the fairness of any poll is contested, the supervisor of elections, who makes the consolidated return for the parish, accompanies his return with a protest stating the polls contested and the reasons; this is part of his return, and requires as much attention as the votes reported. It is the duty of the Returning Board to investigate this protest. A large number of polls were thus protested by the official returns of the late elections. In reviewing the testimony, which has come under our notice, there is developed a systematic career of violence, wounding and murder that we would gladly turn from. The complaint is, that in the most populous colored parishes, hitherto overwhelmingly Republican, there was organized and systematic violence, tumult and murder, from August until the day of election, for the studied and avowed purpose of controlling by intimidation and terror the colored vote where possible, and preventing their voting elsewhere. It is a notable fact, that in parishes where this bulldozing practice was employed two years ago, and which returned Democratic members of the Legislature, this year, the elections there being free, Republican majorities are reported. Such parishes this year were abandoned by the Democracy, and their efforts directed to such Republican parishes as the Felicianas, Baton Rouge, Ouachita and some others. It was in West Feliciana that not one Republican vote was returned, and the Democratic ticket gained 1,780, while at the last election it was largely Republican. So also in Ouachita—last year the Republican vote was 1,763, Democratic 767; this year the vote returned is Republican 793, Democratic 1,807, a change of about 2,050 votes in a poll of about 2,660 votes! This is most startling, and more so when it is considered that the registered vote is, white 992, colored 2,392. Such marvelous changes in our own State would excite instant comment and inquiry for the cause. The testimony develops the mystery. It would appear to be the result of a careful plan. By private circular in July or August from the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Louisiana, the Democratic clubs are instructed "to inaugurate an active and aggressive campaign against our common foe." After this the Democratic clubs organized military companies as adjuncts and aids for the campaign. They were fully officered, mounted and armed with pistols and rifles. The arms were issued for Ouachita from a central office in Monroe, the seat of justice. These companies, as the evidence shows, called companies, as the evidence shows, called upon the white men, "threatening if they did not join they would get no employment—that they, in the language of one of the captains, would "make it so hot that all would be glad to join." There were seven wards in this parish, and eight polls outside of Monroe. There were eight of these companies formed in this parish, with members distributed through the several wards. They rode the country frequently in the day and night time. At night, they would fire off their guns, make night hideous with their noise, visit the houses of negro Republicans, and threaten with violence, and death in many instances, if they did not vote the Democratic ticket. The present Sheriff of the parish testifies that until these companies were organized there was comparative peace in the parish, but that when they began their marches, disturbance, shooting and murder became common. Confusion and turmoil were so great that he, as the sheriff, could not execute legal process, and, being a Republican, was compelled, in order to escape violence, to leave the parish for a while. Dr. D. H. DINKGRAVE, a native white Republican, the son-in-law of the Chief Justice of the State, being one of the active leading Republicans of the parish, had started to organize the party for the campaign. He was told by leading Democrats that if he did not stop making speeches and his work, he would be killed. He did not stop, and on the 31st of August, at noon, on the highway, while going to his dinner, he was shot dead by an assassin. No one could be arrested for the crime. This was followed by the killing of PRINCE JOHNSON at his door, with his child in his arms, while EATON LOGWOOD, his brother-in-law, was shot down by his side. They were both active Republicans and intelligent colored men. The testimony of Lieutenant H. M. MCCAULEY, Thirteenth Infantry, taken before the board, detailing the terror this murder created among colored Republicans in the neighborhood is appalling. Following these crimes, in quick succession, were the killing of JAMES JACKSON, MAYMEN RHODES, HENRY PINKSTON, of whom ELIZA PINKSTON testified, FRED BYNUM and others. The record of the shot, maimed and whipped, as they testify, because of their politics, we will not pause to name in detail. Such a condition of things called for the presence of a detachment of United States troops, which went under Captain C. HALE, Thirteenth Infantry, to Monroe. Captain HALE'S testimony corroborates all we have said. This lawless condition of things spread terror and dismay among colored Republicans, and they feared to vote their choice unless protected by United States troops.

The law allowing any registered voter of the parish to vote at any poll in the parish, hundreds of the colored Republicans arranged to go to Monroe and vote under protection of the troops. The Democratic clubs, discovering this, their armed companies were out in force on the morning of election, picketing the roads leading to Monroe to prevent the colored voters going there to vote. It was the captain of one of these companies who, on the morning of election, within two miles of Monroe, at the head of his company shot down BENJAMIN JAMES, the constable of ward 3, who with the ballot box had started to poll No. 2 at one o'clock in the morning. It was one of these military regulators and bulldozing companies which captured W. H. BURWELL, while circulating Republican tickets, also ELISHA MOONE, when on a similar errand, shot them and compelled them to burn the tickets. It was such influences as these which secured a return from the First ward of 345 Democratic to eleven Republican, which last election it returned about forty Democratic and 340 Republican, and from another, Democratic 360, Republican two, which last election returned Republican 327, Democratic twenty-six.

It is because of the condition of affairs recited above that the Louisiana Returning Board was asked to throw out the vitiated polls, which, since this article was commenced, we learn has been done, thus securing the electoral vote of that State for HAYES and WHEELER.

IT IS already evident that the Democratic majority in Congress will act neither with calmness nor circumspection. The business interests of the country will be neglected for party political interests; a constant difference with [the Senate will be maintained; and the House will prove itself again an obstruction and a menace to the true welfare of the country, rather than a help. It met in a bad spirit, and it is plain that its attention will be principally directed, not to its legitimate duties, but to conspiracies for counting in TILDEN as President.

THE Centennial Board of Finance will, it is stated, resist the payment of the million and half of dollars which the Government appropriated for the Centennial, and the matter will be allowed to go to the Supreme Court of the United States, so that that body may determine the true intent and interpret the law, and state whether the money should be sent back.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1876.

SIR: Complying with the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit the following report:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1876.

Receipts.

The moneys received and covered into the Treasury by warrants during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, were as follows:

From customs	$148,071,984 61
From internal revenue	116,700,732 67
From sales of public lands	1,129,466 05
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	7,328,573 20
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies	718,179 96
From customs' fines, penalties, &c.	183,797 86
From labor, storage, transportation, &c.	1,026,340 08
From sales of Indian trust-lands	190,160 29
From fees—consular, letters-patent and lands	2,009,280 92
From proceeds of sales of Government property	1,852,714 94
From sales of postal tax	345,779 92
From steamboat fees	295,863 65
From profits on coinage	1,741,117 49
From tax on seal-skins	317,581 00
From miscellaneous sources	1,877,291 06
Total ordinary receipts	$283,758,493 36
Premium on sales of coin	3,753,646 99
Total net receipts, exclusive of loans of old issues	$287,482,029 16
Proceeds of bonds of 1881, Geneva award	6,613,826 12
Total net receipts	$294,095,855 28
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1875, including deposits of coin and United States notes represented by certificates outstanding	144,702,416 41
Total available cash	$438,798,281 69

Expenditures.

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were:

For civil expenses	$ 17,232,248 85
For foreign intercourse	1,410,102 50
For Indians	5,936,508 17
For pensions	28,257,395 69
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals	38,020,888 66
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy-yards	18,903,939 42
For miscellaneous civil, including mint, light-houses and collecting the revenues	48,315,872 43
For interest on the public debt, including interest on bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies	100,243,271 23
Total net expenditures	$256,458,787 37
Redemption of the public debt	$51,889,464 90
Judgments of Court of Alabama Claims	6,641,287 25
Total net disbursements	$316,990,549 52
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1876	121,807,732 40
Total	438,798,281 69

This statement shows that the net revenues for the fiscal year were | $287,482,029 19
and that the net expenditures were | 256,458,787 37
Leaving a surplus revenue, exclusive of provision for the sinking fund, of | $ 29,023,241 82

In the last annual report, page VI, the Secretary stated that in the judgment of the department the revenues for this fiscal year would reach the sum of $297,456,145 14, and the expenditures the sum of $268,447,343 76, showing that there would be a surplus revenue of $29,008,801 38. By the statement of actual receipts and expenditures for this fiscal year it will be seen that the revenue has fallen short $39,146 45, or $27,129 50 less than the estimate, and that the net expenses amounted to $258,459,797, or $2,011,454 24 more than the estimate, exhibiting a surplus revenue of $29,023,241 82, or $14,941 43 less than the amount estimated. It will thus be perceived that the estimates, when taken as a whole, were remarkably reliable, varying but little from the results realized by the Treasury only to the extent of $13,540 43.

DEBITS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.

The receipts during the first quarter were:

From customs	$ 29,443,477 47
From internal revenue	28,813,636 37
From sales of public lands	252,096 63
From tax on circulation, etc., of national banks	1,600,000 00
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies	350,000 00
From customs' fines, penalties and forfeitures	150,000 00
From consular, letters-patent and other fees	2,250,000 00
From proceeds of sales of Government property	250,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	5,500,000 00
Total ordinary receipts	$ 270,050,000 00

It is estimated that the ordinary expenditures for the same period will be:

For civil expenses	$ 15,500,000 00
For foreign intercourse	1,245,000 00
For Indians	3,347,000 00
For pensions	28,500,000 00
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals	36,500,000 00
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy yards	16,000,000 00
For civil and miscellaneous, including public buildings, light-houses, collecting of revenues, mail steamship service, deficiency in postal revenues, public printing, &c.	42,000,000 00
For interest on the public debt	94,380,294 00
For interest on Pacific Railway bonds	3,877,410 00
Total estimated expenditures, exclusive of the sinking fund accounts and principal of the public debt	$243,350,704 00

Upon the basis of these estimates, there will be a surplus revenue for the fiscal year 1877, applicable to the sinking fund, of $26,699,296. The estimate annually submitted by law to be sent apart for that fund is $53,894,096 60. If, therefore, these estimates shall prove to be approximately correct, there will be a deficiency in this account of $27,194,800 60.

The estimates received from the several Executive departments are as follows:

Legislative establishment	$ 2,943,722 30
Executive establishment	1,999,199 28
Judicial establishment	3,911,400 00
Foreign intercourse	1,245,997 50
Military establishment	32,915,525 90
Naval establishment	19,430,012 69
Indian affairs	5,342,929 12
Pensions	28,533,000 00
Public works:	
Treasury Dep't	$ 4,264,196 65
War Department	18,793,227 70
Navy Department	2,900,000 00
Interior Department	857,982 62
Dep't of Agriculture	13,450 00
Dep't of Justice	42,500 00
	26,851,452 97
Postal service	6,078,387 43
Miscellaneous	10,303,516 93
Permanent appropriations (including $35,391,098 60 for sinking fund)	146,506,576 36
Total	$299,611,671 00

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Principal of the debt July 1, 1876	$2,232,284,531 95
Interest due and unpaid and accrued interest to date	38,647,558 19
Total debt	$2,270,932,088 14
Cash in the Treasury	142,343,351 86
Debt, less cash in the Treasury, July 1, 1876	$2,128,588,736 32
Principal of the debt July 1, 1876	$2,180,395,067 15
Interest due and unpaid and accured interest to date	38,514,004 54
Total debt	$2,218,909,071 69
Cash in the Treasury	119,469,726 70
Debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,099,439,344 99

Showing a reduction, as above, stated of | $ 29,249,391 33

It will be observed that the surplus revenues, exclusive of provision for the sinking fund, as shown by the statement of "receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, were $29,023,241 82, or $227,129 50 less than the amount of the reduction of the debt as shown by the monthly statement of the same.

The difference between these two statements arises from the difference of dates at which they are made up, as will be seen by a comparison of them as regards the cash in the Treasury at the commencement and close of the fiscal year, and of the item of "interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date," which, in the monthly debt statement, is treated as a liability of the debt, precisely as is the principal of the debt, but which is not so considered in the statement of receipts and expenditures.

The cash in the Treasury July 1, 1875, as shown by the monthly debt statement of that date, and which embraced only the moneys officially reported to the department at the time of its issue, was | $142,343,351 86

The cash in the Treasury July 1, 1875, as shown by the account of receipts and expenditures (the books from which it is prepared usually being kept at the end of a period of twenty-five days, so as to include at the date of closing the accounts of all the moneys deposited at the different places of deposit throughout the country within the period covered by the same, and which are unascertained at the time of the issue of the monthly statement), was | 144,702,416 41

Showing a difference of | $2,359,054 55

The cash in the Treasury July 1, 1876, as shown by the monthly debt statement of that date, was | $119,469,726 70
And as shown by the statement of the receipts and expenditures of same date | 121,807,732 30

Showing a difference of | $2,338,005 60

The difference in these two statements of cash in the public debt and the Treasury, as appears by the monthly statement, and as ascertained by the books of receipts and expenditures at the commencement and close of the fiscal year, it will be seen, is $21,060 95 less the sum of $27,461 14 paid on account of judgments of the Court of Alabama Claims in excess of the amount received during that quarter from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds held in trust for that purpose, and which was returned to the Treasury in the succeeding quarter out of the proceeds of sale of bonds in excess of payments on account. The transactions in relation to these bonds were in no sense an ordinary receipt or payment of the Government, and were not so treated.

To which add the reduction in the item of "interest due and unpaid and accrued interest to date" | 133,551 65

Making the sum of | $227,139 50

It will, therefore, be perceived that no difference exists in these two accounts, other than that which grows out of the manner of their preparation.

THE SINKING FUND.

By the terms of the act of February 25, 1862, it was made the duty of the Secretary of July, 1862, one per centum of the entire debt of the United States should be purchased or paid during that year, and of the item of "interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date," which, in the monthly debt statement, is treated as a liability of the debt, precisely as is the principal of the debt, but which is not so considered in the statement of receipts and expenditures.

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their lives in the effort to rescue others, and the second or third who show in similar endeavors no gallantry less hazardous in degree.

It is suggested that there are instances, where, without life being actually risked, signal exertions are made in rendering assistance to ships wrecked or in stranding persons, involving considerable sacrifices of time, personal comfort, and property, and that a modification of the act, so as to recognize, under the provision for medals of the second class, such cases, might be expedient.

Under the present system, a constant patrol of the coast is maintained by the keepers of the life saving stations for from four to six months of the year, together with some degree of watchfulness for the remainder. By vesting these keepers with the powers of inspectors of customs, an effective coast-guard, largely preventive of smuggling and plundering of wrecks, might be created without expense; and legislation to this effect may be deemed advisable.

During the year, several donations of books, to form libraries for the use of the crews of the life-saving stations, have been received from benevolent persons. These will undoubtedly conduce to the welfare of the service, by relieving the tedium and monotony of the watch at these isolated positions, and suitable books have been prepared for their protection, and also to enable them to be exchanged from time to time between the stations, with a view of extending their benefits.

The usual statistics of disasters to American shipping, required by act of Congress June 20, 1874, will be found appended to the annual report of the operations of the service.

LIGHTHOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

During the the last fiscal year, twenty-nine new lighthouses, twenty-four river lights, 12 first signal, forty-two beacon and eighty-one buoys have been established; and fourteen lighthouses, thirteen river lights, one lightship, eleven beacons, two buoys have been discontinued. The total number of such aids at the close of the year was 647—lighthouses, 291 river lights, thirty light-ships, fifty-seven stakes and beacons and 1,370 buoys, distributed upon an extent of ocean, lakes and river coast unequalled by that lighted in the service of any other establishment in the world.

The multifarious duties connected with the lighthouse service have been satisfactorily performed by the Lighthouse Board, and the entire establishment is in an efficient and creditable condition.

The proposed introduction of mineral oil as an illuminant for lighthouses has been delayed by a claim that the burner used by the Lighthouse Board infringes a patent granted to private parties. The matter is receiving the attention of the board, and the department, and it is hoped that the delay will be but temporary.

The lights recently placed upon the Western rivers continue to give great satisfaction to the immense shipping interests upon those waters, and the opinion is freely expressed by private men that the lighting of the rivers, which has been effected at a comparatively trifling expense, has been of greater benefit to commerce than all other measures taken by the Government for their improvement.

Light-ship No. 41, for which an appropriation was made by Congress, is nearly completed. This vessel has been built with great care, and fitted with every appliance to render her safe and efficient. She will have, for fog signal purposes, a caloric siren, from which excellent results are expected, and will be a valuable addition to the lights needed upon our coast for the safety of mariners.

In its estimates the Lighthouse Board has again asked an appropriation for building a lighthouse at or in the vicinity of American Shoal, Florida reef, to mark the dangerous passage between Sombrero and Sand Key lights. Owing to the strong and variable currents along the Florida reef, navigation is difficult and dangerous, many wrecks involving heavy loss occurring every year. The light upon a American shoal is one of the system proposed by the Lighthouse Board for permanently and efficiently lighting this dangerous coast, and it would be built without unnecessary delay.

The board has also estimated for money to place a light-ship and fog-signal upon Trinity Shoal, a treacherous and dangerous locality off the south coast of Louisiana, and for a new steam tender for the Pacific coast. Both these items are of special importance, and should receive attention.

COAST SURVEY.

The important work committed to this branch of the public service has been advanced during the year by numerous reconnoissances, triangulation, tidal observations and extensions of coast topography at nearly one hundred localities upon the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. There have also been certain determinations of latitudes and longitude in some of the States of the Union, several of which have recently received systematic surveys at their own cost. Tide tables for the principal seaports of the United States have been published, a number of new charts of the coast have issued, and others have received additions by engraving. The second volume of the Atlantic Coast Pilot has also been under preparation, and is nearly completed.

In the interests of commerce and navigation, each of the dangers that beset the coast is developed and marked in its true relation to the whole. Fortunately the progressive need for such purposes avail also for other objects, the importance of which is rapidly increasing; since the reduced cost of surveying and in the improvement of channel entrances, and for port warden lines in harbors, involving questions of the effect of tides and currents when conjoined with riparian encroachment.

The usual intimate relations of this establishment with the Lighthouse Board have been fully maintained, and its archives have materially assisted the engineering operations of the latter on the sea coast.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The Supervising Surgeon General reports that a larger number of seamen have availed themselves of the benefits of the marine hospital service during the fiscal year 1876 than in any previous year of which existence of the service. Increased facilities are afforded for obtaining relief, and many of the seafaring who are injured or taken sick at places where it is impracticable to provide proper care are sent to the nearest relief port at the expense of the service. Relief is now furnished at sixty-one ports, and 16,801 seamen received care and treatment during the year just closed.

The expenditures from the fund contributed by the seamen amounted to $638,154 13. The necessary repairs to the hospital buildings, and the furniture, fuel, lights and water for the same, were in 1876 for the first time paid out of this fund.

The marine hospitals at Mobile, Alabama, and Louisville, Kentucky, which were closed at the close of the war, were refitted and again opened on the exclusive use of seamen on September 1, 1875, at the request of citizens of the Cleveland hospital. On the other hand, has been leased until March 3, 1875.

The magnitude of the service at New York would seem to warrant the establishment of a hospital at that port for the exclusive use of seamen. All proceeds of the sale of furniture, stores and other property no longer serviceable or required for use, are, under the present law, covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. As such proceeds belonging to the marine hospital service to paid for out of the moneys in the hands of the disbursing officer, it is suggested that Congress should provide that the proceeds from the sale should be credited to the marine hospital fund as repayments. It is further suggested that moneys and money value or required for use, are, under the present law, covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and that in order to enable the disbursing officer to replace moneys thus expended for the benefit of sick and disabled seamen. At present this department has no means to determine the disposition of such moneys. The Supervising Surgeon General represents that great embarrassment arises from the present ample to break down the provision of the marine hospital service by requiring that every applicant for relief undergo a examination into professional qualifications of candidates for appointment to the corps of surgeons. The seamen whose earnings are taxed for the special purpose of creating a fund for their relief when sick or disabled are certainly entitled to the best medical and surgical skill, and manifestly none other should be employed. It is therefore suggested that legislative provision be made for the examination of any and all officers of that service similar to that now existing for the medical officers of the army and navy.

Of hospital dues collected from seamen, $44,601.4 were covered into the Treasury during the year. For twenty successive years, up to June 30, 1876, a deficiency appropriation made by Congress, and expended, averaged $182,682. The aggregate appropriations asked for this service since this has been asked for this service since 1853, and none will be required for the year 1878.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

The Supervising Inspector General of steamboats reports the business connected with this branch of service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876:

Total receipts from the inspection of steam vessels and licensing of officers	$265,583 65
Total disbursements in payment of salaries, traveling and other contingent expenses	224,154 82
Number of masters of steamers licensed	4,615
Number of mates of steamers licensed	944
Number of engineers of steamers licensed	6,892
Number of pilots of steamers licensed	2,334
Total number of officers licensed	14,533
Number of inspectors and clerks employed	105
Number of steam vessels inspected	4,226
Aggregate tonnage of steamers inspected	1,029,942 39

To avoid the expense incurred by the annual meeting of the board, as required by section 4,305, Revised Statutes, it is recommended that provision be made for the meeting of the board at such times and places as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The work on public buildings during the past year has progressed satisfactorily where sufficient appropriations for its continuance have been made. While renewing the suggestion contained in the last annual report of this department, that in the present state of the finances it is not advisable to make large appropriations for commencing new buildings, it is recommended that, for the ensuing year, sufficient appropriations be made to insure a rapid prosecution of the work already begun. The suggestion contained in the report of the Supervising Architect relative to the preparation of plans for public buildings, under competition, is worthy of consideration, and the attention of Congress is respectfully invited thereto.

In this connection, the attention of Congress is invited to the necessity for erecting a proper building for the Lighthouse Board, for which the latter has submitted an estimate of $100,000. The board now occupies different parts of a private building, neither convenient nor fire-proof. An appropriation is therefore recommended for the erection of a building for the establishment, suitable to secure the requisite dispatch of current business by its officers and clerks, the accessibility and safety of its records, and the prosecution of its constant experiments in a manner

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.—ROOM 25, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 5, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Miles P hour	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.332	27	89	N.W.	8	Cloudy
2 P.M.	30.316	32	69	W.	11	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.279	27	77	S.	4	Clear.

Mean barometer..30 296 Highest thermom... 33
Mean thermom...28.2 Lowest thermom... 25

Instead of Trifling with a Bad Cold, use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and save your lungs and throat much dangerous wear and tear. mwf

Civil Officers Elected.

The members of the Allegheny Guards, Company F, Nineteenth Regiment P. V., met last evening and elected the following civil officers: President, Charles Harlan; Vice President, John E. Copeland; Secretary, H. F. Walkmeyer; Treasurer, James Simpson.

The Temperance Work.

Another crowded house greeted Francis Murphy, the temperance lecturer, at the Fifth avenue Methodist Church last evening, and many persons came forward and signed the pledge. This evening there will be a meeting for men only, and every man is invited to be present.

The Late Ohio and Pittsburgh Milk Company.

The assignee, in compliance with the wishes of a majority of creditors, has sold the effects of the company, consisting of lease, five stock, wagons, fixtures, &c., to J. and P. Hermes, to realize sixty-five per cent. on all liabilities. The company, or ganized in Ohio is dissolved.

The Cremation To-Day.

To-day, the cremation of the body of the late Baron DePalm will take place at Little Washington. A reporter of the COMMERCIAL will be in attendance and make a full report of all matters of interest connected therewith. This together with an illustration showing the furnace and retort will be printed in our issue of to-morrow.

The Mononghela Wharf.

At the meeting of the Allegheny Wharf Committee yesterday the masters reported for November:

Receipts, North Side, $700; South Side $271. Total $961.

Expenditures, North Side $143 33; South Side $59 83. Total $203 16.

A bill of the Jones Ferry Company of $120 for dredging was laid over, and after the transaction of minor business the Committee adjourned.

For City Treasurer.

The canvass preliminary to the city election in February next is now being vigorously pushed by Republican aspirants. Among the candidates for City Treasurer is Colonel Samuel Kilgore whose many friends are giving him cordial support. Colonel Kilgore has but recently left the County Treasurers office in which he gave satisfaction, to fill the position of Market Superintendent previously. He is backed also with a creditable war record and will make, no doubt, a good showing in the race for the new position to which he aspires.

Preliminary Injunction Granted.

In Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, Samuel H. Hartman, through his counsel filed a bill in equity against the Tradesmen's National Bank, C. Zug and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas Coal and Coke Company to recover possession of certain stock of the Gas, Coal and Coke Company now in possession of the bank. The complaints set forth that C. Zug, being his bondsman as guardian of the minor children of Alexander Mitchell, in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, demanded security for his protection. Accordingly Mr. Hartman deposited with him for his security, certificates of stock of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company for one hundred and fifty-six shares owned by him. Hartman. Now the complainant learns that this stock is held by the Tradesmen's National Bank as collateral security for a loan made to Mr. Zug. The bank advertised to be sold December 5th. The complainant says he has given the bank notice that he claimed the stock, and files a copy of the notice with his bill.

Mr. Hartman asked the Court to grant an injunction on the defendants, restraining them from transferring or disposing of the stock, and decreeing that they surrender it to him. Judge Kirkpatrick, before whom the bill was presented, granted a preliminary injunction.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

DR. SNIVELY, physician of the Board of Health, reports forty-nine births in the city for the week ending December 2d.

THE Executive Committee of the Humane Society will meet this afternoon at 3:30. Persons not members are invited to attend.

OUR fellow citizen, William Nesb, Esq., of the *Freiheit's Freund*, has the honor of having received the highest vote of any elector in this State. There were 384,442 votes cast for him.

MILES S. HUMPHREYS is making an active campaign for the Mayoralty, and being a workingman, many of that large class of his fellow citizens are interesting themselves in his behalf.

THE City Property Committee, of Allegheny, last evening passed a resolution recommending that they be given what have plans prepared for a new Fire Engine house in the Seventh ward.

DR. CHARLES S. FOLSOM, of the State Board of Health, Boston, Mass., and Dr. Addison, of Board of Health, Brooklyn, passed through the city yesterday on the way to Little Washington to witness the cremation.

MAYOR MCCARTHY yesterday signed the resolution authorizing the acceptance of $165,000 "on account" from the Nation Trust Company stockholders, and a meeting of the Finance Committee will soon be held to arrange the matter.

THE special committee of Allegheny Councils, last evening, ordered the Engineer to make a new assessment for improvements of Observatory street, adding $4,808 56 from the total of the former assessment against the property holders.

GOSPEL meetings are being held every evening this week in the First Christian Church, corner of Arch street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, Rev. Joseph King pastor. Subject for this evening, "Revival—Means of Promoting it."

FRANK KEPNER, the young man who was accidentally shot while hunting on Squirrel Hill Monday, is in a precarious condition. The ball entered his side near the heart, and passed clear through him, coming out at his back, near the spine.

Judge Stowe, in the Quarter Sessions court, made a final order yesterday in the matter of the two new wards in Allegheny city. One of these, the Twelfth, is a part of the Seventh, and the other, the Thirteenth, is made up from the Seventh and Eighth wards.

A BAPTSMAN from Forrest county, named J. W. Detweiler, threw off his overcoat Monday night and took the stage in a saloon near the Union depot, to show the bystanders the step could be done; no one stepped off with the overcoat and $55 00 it contained.

WEST CRAWFORD, a resident of McKeesport, was found last evening about ten o'clock, lying along side of the railroad on Try street near Fourth avenue. Upon examination it was ascertained that he had been knocked down by a train and seriously if not fatally injured. Dr. Purviance was called to attend him and he was taken to a hospital.

The judges of the Common Pleas courts yesterday made an order that thirty-five hundred "sober, intelligent and judicious persons" qualified electors of the county, be selected to serve in the Common Pleas courts as jurors, for the ensuing year. The Judges especially enjoined it that in making the selection the qualifications of jurors as prescribed by the act of Assembly be observed.

MONDAY afternoon fire was discovered in a frame dwelling owned by J. S. Neal, located near his coal works on the line of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The flames got four frames adjoining each other, and in a short time the four dwellings were in a blaze. They were occupied by miners in the employ of Mr. Neal, and it is said were fully insured. Part of the furniture in the houses was saved.

THE suit of George Van Houten vs. the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company has been decided in the United States Court, at Indianapolis. Van Houten obtained a verdict for $2,000. He refused to give up his ticket to the conductor until provided with a seat. He was offered a seat in the smoking car, but claimed that it was not a first class car, and refused it, whereupon he was put off the train.

THE State Supreme Court was in session in this city about six weeks, and during that time used stationery, according to the bill since presented and paid, to the amount of $151 98. Among other articles were thirty-six yards and seven spools of red tape, nine pints of ink, six and a half gross of steel pens, one box and one-half dozen quill pens and ten months of a dozen rubber pens, also four and a half dozen lead pencils.

HARVEY LONG, the lad injured near the Thirteenth ward school houses on Monday, was more seriously hurt than at first reported, as his collar bone was cracked, one shoulder dislocated and one arm broken. He was trying the experiment of seeing how close to himself he could allow a descending sled to come, and then get out of danger; and he stood his ground just a trifle too long. Despite his injuries, he attended school yesterday.

SAFE, reliable, harmless and cheap, is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents.

BARON DE PALM'S REMAINS.

The Body Examined and Found to be in a Good State of Preservation—Its Shipment to Washington, Pa.

The New York *Times* of yesterday says: The remains of Joseph Henry Louis, Baron De Palm, were placed on board the train at Jersey City last evening, and taken to Washington, Pa. for cremation. Yesterday forenoon Mr. August A. Brockhurst, the undertaker of Roosevelt Hospital (at which institution the eccentric Baron died) in company with several other gentlemen, including members of the medical staff of the hospital and representatives of the Theosophical Society, went to the Lutheran Cemetery, in Williamsburg, and removed the body from the crypt where it has laid ever since the funeral services in the Masonic Temple last spring. The rosewood casket was taken from the vault, and, before being placed in the pine box or outer case provided for its reception, was carefully opened, exposing the remains to view. The features of the deceased were found to be remarkably well preserved, and appeared as life-like as when first entombed, showing the wonderful preservative properties of the acids and poisons used in the process of embalming. Fearing that the body would not keep in a perfect condition, those having it in charge caused it to be encased in a casing of potter's clay some time ago; and this substance gave it an ashy-gray appearance when first exposed to the atmosphere yesterday. The eyes, although somewhat sunken, were still quite natural, but the hair, which was iron-gray at death, has turned to a silvery whiteness, while the side whiskers, which the Baron was wont to keep scrupulously trimmed, retained their natural color. The trunk and limbs were more plump than it was supposed they would be. The entire body, however, was as dry as leather. An incision made with the lancet in the calf of the leg showed the muscles to be nearly dry. The body, by the members of the medical fraternity and the Theosophical Society having been satisfied, Mr. Brockhurst rearranged the habiliments of the body, replaced the lid of the casket, and screwed it down. After this the coffin was placed in the outer casing, put on the undertaker's wagon and driven to Jersey City. At the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad the remains were received by Colonel Henry S. Olcott and Henry J. Newton, executors of the Baron's last will, and Mr. H. P. Monachesi, Recording Secretary, and Mr. H. P. Blavatsky, Corresponding Secretary of the Theosophical Society. Prior to the departure of the train, which left at 6 o'clock, these representatives were joined by a distinguished party of scientific and medical gentlemen, including Dr. Zinn, Health Officer of Queens county; Professor Dalton, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and representatives of the medical and surgical staffs of Bellevue, St. Luke's Mount Sinai, and other city hospitals.

A Hindoo cremation urn for receiving the ashes of the body was yesterday presented to Colonel Olcott by Mr. Charles Drake, of this city. The vase is decorated with Hindoo characters and devices. It is about nine inches high, and will hold between three and four pints. It was accepted by Colonel Olcott, and will be used for the purpose indicated.

THE STREETS.

Meeting of the Committee—Pay Rolls for November—Improvements Recommended.

A regular monthly meeting of the Street Committee was held last evening, Mr. Nesbitt in the chair.

The pay rolls for November were approved as follows:

First district	$1,705 52
Second district	1,735 71
Third district	1,909 70
Fifth district	783 86
Sixth district	1,001 07
Seventh district	1,145 12
Engineers	725 60
Special jury roll	134 25
Board of Viewers	376 00
Total	$8,676 89

The Street Commissioners were instructed to lay crossings at the following points: On corner Forbes street and Locust alley, Seventeenth ward; Butler street, Seventeenth ward; Forty-fifth street; Butler street at Thirty-eight, and at Thirty-ninth; corner Carson and Sixth streets; Chestnut street, Thirty-sixth ward; corner Seventh avenue and Smithfield street.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Fennerty, Weldon and Fox, was appointed in conjunction with the Engineer to examine into the matter of an approach to Thirty-third street at Locust avenue.

The following ordinances were recommended to Councils for passage: Opening Mary street; paving and curbing Bluff street; granting Joseph Keeling & Co. right to use railway dummy engine on the coal railway on the South Side; opening Woodville avenue extension, South Side.

The following assessments were approved: Grading, paving and curbing Fort street; plan of Fifth avenue from Liberty to Smithfield street, grading, paving and curbing Liberty street from Liberty avenue to Thirty-fourth street; paving and curbing Shingiss street from Old avenue to Locust street.

The contract for grading and paving Union alley was awarded to J. J. Booth, at twenty-nine cents per cubic yard for grading and $1 10 for paving.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Street Commissioner to enforce the ordinance relative to street cleaning.

Adjourned.

ALLEGHENY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Meeting of the Controllers.

At the meeting of the School Controllers of Allegheny, last evening, the elections of a number of teachers for different wards were approved.

Mr. Stewart, from the Finance Committee, reported the proposition of the Allegheny Trust Company to loan $40,000 to be held by it of the school fund, in installments payable in two, four, six and eight months, without interest. The proposition was accepted with an amendment that the indorsers be held until the last installment was paid. The committee also reported that counsel stated that proceedings against Collector Bailey's endorsers would be instituted shortly.

The City Superintendents report was read. In addition to his usual features it contained a recommendation that the work in the schools be more equitably divided with a view to greater efficiency. Report accepted but no action taken on the recommendation.

Mr. Miller submitted the following resolution: That a committee be appointed to superintend the preparation of specimens of school work to be presented to the Commissioners of Education for the Brazilian Empire. Laid over.

A communication was received from County Superintendent Dickson, that the teachers be allowed a vacation to begin on the 15th inst., in order that they might attend the County Institute. A resolution to that effect passed, and it was deemed inexpedient to to grant the request.

Some other business of minor interest was transacted, after which the Board adjourned.

Swan Mills.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

Salsbury's Troubadours delighted another large crowd, last evening, by their fine singing and acting. "The Brook," as given by them, is fully equal in mirth provoking qualities to any thing the Vokes family ever gave here. It will be repeated this evening.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Maggie Mitchell drew a big audience to the Opera House last night, when she repeated her always charming performance of *Fanchon*. The play was never better presented.

At the matinee this afternoon she will appear as *Fanchon*, and this evening as *Amry*, in "Little Barefoot." Those who desire choice seats should secure them in advance.

Swan Mills.

No Pain, Positively.

In extracting teeth at Dr. Spencer's, 254 Penn avenue. Artificial human eyes adjusted.

Swan Mills.

The Turkish Bath for Ladies

Dr. Charles H. Shepard says: "Ladies who have never tried it can have no conception of the enhancement of their personal charms consequent upon a few hours use of the Turkish bath. The sweet fragrance from a perfectly clean and healthy person is by far superior to the finest perfume ever invented." The bath is destined to prove a great boon to ladies, inasmuch as they have more leisure for such purposes, and more generally lead an indoor and sedentary life, and thus suffer the ills resulting from an impaired circulation, whice this form of bath is peculiarly qualified to remedy. The establishment at No. 80 Diamond street gives the genuine Turkish bath to the satisfaction of its numerous patrons.

Swan Mills.

The "Rose in Bloom."

A sequel to "Eight Cousins," by Louisa M. Alcott. For sale by

S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
115 Wood street.

Swan Mills.

No Pain, Positively,

in extracting teeth at Dr. Spencer's, 254 Penn avenue. Artificial human eyes adjusted.

Swan Mills.

Gentlemen's Garments.

The styles in gentlemen's garments this season are the most elegant that have been issued for years. Mr. B. Tiegel, the fashionable merchant tailor located at No. 53 Smithfield street, has in stock all the fashionable designs in piece goods, and is prepared to make to order a full suit or single garments at the lowest prices. ws

Swan Mills.

Boston "One Price" Clothing House, No 95 Smithfield Street.

Persons in search of winter clothing will do well to call at this establishment and inspect the large stock of fashionable goods there displayed. The stock embraces all the latest styles of the season, and in point of workmanship and stylish cut, cannot be excelled by any other house in the city. All goods are sold at uniformly low prices, and the motto of the house is *"one price only,"* hence all persons are served in a fair and equitable manner when dealing with this firm. ws

Swan Mills.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

A NEW EXTRADITION TREATY ARRANGED —AMERICAN CRIMINALS REARRESTED.

LONDON, December 5.—The extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain has been arranged. Immediate steps were taken to rearrest forgers from the United States, discharged on the two governments disagreeing on points involving their surrender to the American authorities. Charles Brent, the Louisville forger, was found and is under arrest. When discharged, Brent enlisted in the Sixty-sixth Lancers and was with that regiment when arrested yesterday on the order of the Home Office. The solicitor of the London Bankers' Protective Association appeared for the prosecution. Brent was not defended, and was remanded to a house of detention, where he will remain until the treaty is ratified. The Bow street authorities will not permit affidavits to be presented.

The agent of the Western Associated Press said, in relation to the extradition treaty, he waited upon Minister Pierpont, who said: "I am not in possession of anything about it, one way or the other." The Home Office was not communicative, and Bow street was dumb. The agent learned, however, that Brent was, in fact, brought yesterday to Bow street with great secrecy, and arraigned before Sir James Ingham, in his private room.

THREE SHIPS LOST WITH ALL HANDS ON BOARD.

LONDON, December 5.—Three Norwegian vessels have been wrecked off Peter Head since Sunday. All hands, numbering twenty-four, were drowned.

The Eastern War Cloud.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM BISMARCK.

LONDON, December 5.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: Bismarck, in a speech in Parliament to-day, gave assurance that the Governments of Germany and Russia remain on most friendly footing. The three Emperors' alliance still exists in its full integrity. This does not, however, in the least preclude cordial friendship with England. Friendly relations with England are established by a long tradition and Germany values them as highly as those with any other Power. The Chancellor appealingly expressed great hope of a peaceable solution of the present crisis, even should the conference not achieve its full object. He has no doubt that the differences now apparent between England and Russian interests will be compromised. The endeavors of Germany continue to be directed to the maintenance of peace. He repeated that the alliance between the three empires is close and firm, and said the hopes of its enemies that it may be broken are absolutely groundless. He also repeats the former assurance of German neutrality. Should the conference fail to achieve unanimity between the Powers and reform in the Turkish administration, Germany could not disapprove of Russia's attempt to carry the latter measure on her own responsibility. There is no prospect whatever of a rupture between Germany and Russia. The German Emperor as well as the State governments of the Empire value and respect the friend ship of Russia, which has stood the test of a hundred years. He assured the House that notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary boldly put forward, the relations between Russia and Austria are of the most friendly character. But there is no menace in the three Emperors' alliance to any other Power. Germany is attached to England by ties of long traditional friendship, and the visit to-day serves that friendship quite as much as cordial relations with Russia. That friendship has likewise stood many a test, and the history will show it continues firm and cordial as heretofore. Prince Bismarck regards Germany and France as the two Powers least directly interested in the present Eastern question. Germany, he said, will therefore remain perfectly neutral. It will not stake a single bone of a hardy Pomeranian landwehrman upon the issue. The reserve hitherto maintained by Germany has been generally appreciated. It debars Germany from pressing her advice at the present juncture upon other Powers. Nothing whatever in the present phase of the Eastern crisis to preclude the prospect of the maintenance and even confirmation and strengthening of peace. To this end the exertions of Germany are directed. Even should the conference fail to achieve its direct object, it is probable that the existing differences between England and Russia will be satisfactorily adjusted. The Prince declined to enter upon the subject of the future policy of Germany, but more he explicitly assured the House that it was his strenuous endeavor to preserve a friendly feeling among the Great Powers, and that the German Government will never consent to the aggrandizement of one friendly Power at the expense of another. The Prince concluded as follows: "Iron and blood, in this instance is to maintain peace; secondly, to mediate between the Powers in order to remove differences and localize a war which is, perhaps, inevitable. Should we not succeed, things would assume a different aspect, and would allow of several combinations; but upon this point I cannot yet give any information."

A leading article in the *Times* to-day, commenting on Prince Bismarck's speech, concludes as follows: "The policy of peace seriously suggests to England, semi-warlike, that of Russia in Servia, is too absurd for discussion. On the conduct of England and the people of this land rest their minds at rest. We shall not carry on a war like that of the Russians in Servia, nor any war at all. The bellicose outcry of a month ago has sunk into silence, and the feeling of the country once more manifests itself. The Government is aware, if all its adjurations are true, that to go to war about the projects of war would be to court destruction. The meetings which we report are evidences of the feelings which everywhere prevail, and it would be considered in times more strongly if there were any real danger that the Government could thrust us into war."

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LIV. CONGRESS.

SECO D SESSION.

...GTON, D. C., December 5, 1876.

SENATE.

...on submitted a joint resolution ...n amendment to the Constitu... ...d States, to provide for the ... President and Vice President ...t vote of the people, which was ...d on the table until the ap... ...f the committees, and then to ...the Committee on Privileges ...

In submitting the resolu... ...on said it was the identical ...ported by the Committee on ... Elections two years ago.

...presented a petition asking ...vided into two Judicial dis... ...and Southern. Ordered to ...e Committee on Judiciary ...

...esented a document com... ...f Clerk of the Senate, in ...g the electoral vote from ... said the information it ... great importance, and ...untry at this time. ... copies be printed for ...

...d he had seen many in ...n on this subject, pre... ...ie had great confidence ... Chief Clerk, but he ...ne the compilation for ...orizing its distribution ...

...d to print 1,500 copies, ...nt 8,500 copies will be ...mittee on Printing ...

...duced a bill to estab... ...Black Hills and pro... ...Vermont, which was ... the committees be ...

...to take up the reso... ...on yesterday, or... ...he late elections in ... After a long de... ...greed to, yeas 39, ...s.

...dified his resolu... ...committee to ex... ...ections of 1874 in ...

On motion of Mr. Conkling, the resolution was laid aside for the present, and the message of the President was read. It was ordered that it be printed, with the accompanying documents, and the usual motion to print extra copies was entered, to be hereafter referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Withers submitted a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public ...ervice, under what authority and for what purpose troops of the United States occupied the city of Petersburg, Va., on the 7th day of November, 1876 (the day of the election).

Objection was made by Mr. Edmunds, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Thurman suggested that the resolution of the Senator from Vermont in regard to the various Southern States be laid over until to-morrow, and be printed with the changes made.

Mr. Edmunds said he could not consent to it going over. He felt it to be his duty to ask the Senate to act upon it to day.

Mr. Thurman said the Senator from Vermont had agreed that the adoption of this resolution would not commit the Senate to any particular doctrines or dogma. He [Thurman] denied this, and argued that it did commit the Senate. He contended that there had been no violation of the Constitution of the United States by any of the States named in the resolution. The States gave suffrage to everybody, and nothing in the Constitutions of either of them or in any of their statutes obliged suffrage. Under recent amendments to the Constitution those States could have prescribed property or educational qualifications to exclude the colored man from the ballot-box, but did not do so. It was said that this inquiry went to the question, was the vote entirely outside of the Constitution, and was based alone upon newspaper articles.

Mr. Edmunds said the laws and statutes of several of these States did operate to deny suffrage.

Mr. Thurman denied that there was any such law in either of those States, and the Senator [Edmunds] could not produce any such statute. The laws of these States acted alike on both white and colored voters. No bad intent was intended to be proved at the present phase of the Eastern crisis to preclude the prospect of the maintenance and even confirmation and strengthening of peace. To this end the exertions of Germany are directed. Even should the conference fail to achieve its direct object, it is probable that the existing differences between England and Russia will be satisfactorily adjusted. The Prince declined to enter upon the subject of the future policy of Germany, but more he explicitly assured the House that it was his strenuous endeavor to preserve a friendly feeling among the Great Powers, and that the German Government will never consent to the aggrandizement of one friendly Power at the expense of another. The Prince concluded as follows: "Iron and blood, in this instance is to maintain peace; secondly, to mediate between the Powers in order to remove differences and localize a war which is, perhaps, inevitable. Should we not succeed, things would assume a different aspect, and would allow of several combinations; but upon this point I cannot yet give any information."

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ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, December 5.—Cattle—Receipts 3,500 head; shipments 600 head. Market steady; a few sales of prime at $5 55; others nominal.

Hogs—Receipts 30,000 head. Shipments 6,000 head. Market dull; buyers and sellers apart; light $5 70@5 75; good to extra prime $5 80@5 85. Sheep—Receipts 1,500 head. Market fairly active and 25@35c higher; common to good fat $4 60@5 25.

BUFFALO, December 5.—Cattle—Receipts 1,168 head; total for the week 7,140 head. Market moderately active for good grades; supply of common stock far in excess of demand; prices 10@15c off compared with last week on good, 25c on butchers' cattle and 25@75c on common.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 200 head; total for the week 14,600 head. Market fairly active for good at an advance of 15@30c over last week; common weak at last week's rates.

Hogs—Receipts 1,400 head; total for the week 10,350 head. Market active and strong; Yorkers $5 75@5 85; extra $5 90; heavy $5 60@5 65; common light and heavy $4 75@5 25. Only a few common left in yards.

WATERTOWN, MASS., December 5.—Cattle—Receipts 1,620 head. Market opened quiet, especially on small cattle; prices hardly as firm; full prices obtained for good oxen; choice $7 75; extra $7 00@7 50; first quality $6 25@6 75; second do $5 00@6 00; third do $4 25@5 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 7,884 head. Trade slightly improved but prices such cheaper; inferior to sheep; in lots $1 25@1 60; extra $5 50@5 75.

Chicago Closing Board.

CHICAGO, December 5.—At the close this afternoon, wheat was easier; $1 03¾ January; $1 21 February. Corn dull; 44½ January; 45½ February. Oats ½c lower. Pork unchanged. Lard 1-40c higher.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MEMPHIS, December 5.—River stationary; 9 feet 2 inches. Weather clear; mercury 40. Arrived—Cons Millar, Cincinnati. Departed—Hard Cash, White river; Hillman and Sander, New Orleans; Capitol City, Ca tro.

EVANSVILLE, December 5.—Weather clear; mercury 22 to 37. River falling; 9 6-10 feet large on gauge. Down—A. C. Donnelly, Alexander Kendall, Cincinnati; Gal, Louisville and Evansville. Up—Florence Lee, Arkansas Belle, Maggie Smith and Dick Johnson. Business light.

VICKSBURG, December 4.—Weather cloudy and fair. Down—Grand Republic and Grand Tower.

ST. LOUIS, December 4.—No arrivals or departures. Very heavy ice is still running in the harbor and the ferry boats navigate with great difficulty. It is reported that the river is closed at Chester, some distance below. If this be so and the weather don't moderate the ice between there and this city will block and the river will probably be closed for the winter.

CAIRO, December 5.—Arrived—Gazelle, Ohio river; City of Alton, New Orleans. Departed—Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati. River 10 feet 4 inches and falling. Weather clear; mercury 32.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—Arrived—Cotton Valley, Ohio river. No departures. Weather cloudy; mercury 40.

CINCINNATI, December 5.—River 12 feet and falling. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—Cooke, Evansville; Andy Baum, Memphis. Departed—Hudson, Wheeling; Charles Morgan and Alvarado, New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, December 5.—Weather cool and clear. River falling; 6 feet 6 inches in canal. No boats up or down.

DIED:

BRADY—On Tuesday, December 5, 1876, at 4 o'clock a. m., JAMES BRADY, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner Allegheny and Ward street, Allegheny City, on THURSDAY, at 9.30 A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NIMON—On Tuesday, December 5, 1876, at 5 o'clock p. m., Mrs. LOUISA NIMON, wife of Mr. F. F. Nimon and daughter of the late Dr. S. R. Holmes, aged thirty-five years.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Sixth avenue, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the best mediums for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they imagine valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement, and can generally be obtained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent his order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They furnish estimates, with a carefully list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or to any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now conceded by everybody to be a Standard Remedy. It tones up the system, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, thereby creating a healthy appetite. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and for all Nervous Disorders. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient tonic properties ever discovered. It is valuable, combined with the most energetic of vegetable remedies, in all cases where a tonic is required. Be sure you get the genuine. Prepared only by E. F. KUNKEL & CO., Sole Proprietors of KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

WM. A. CALDWELL.....President.
JOHN H. PERRY.....Vice President.
JNO. R. CLANEY.....Secretary.
Cap